



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS

Ingram Bywater. By W. W. JACKSON. Clarendon Press, 1917.
7s. 6d.

It is fortunate that, on the death of Professor Cook Wilson, the authorized biographer of Bywater, Dr. Jackson, a lifelong friend and for many years a colleague of Bywater, undertook the biography as a labor of love. For of all British scholars few have rendered such services to learning as Bywater, or so fully realized that true scholarship transcends nationality.

Born in 1840, he received his early education at University College School and King's College, London. In 1858 he obtained an open scholarship at Queen's College, Oxford, where he became intimately acquainted with Walter Pater. Graduating in 1863, he obtained a fellowship at Exeter College in the following year. For a brief period in 1879 he held the office of sub-librarian of the Bodleian, but relinquished the position when he found that it was likely to interfere with his work. In 1883 he became reader in Greek, and four years later refused the headship of Exeter College. The death of Jowett in 1893 left vacant the position of regius professor of Greek, and Bywater was immediately nominated as his successor, holding the office till his retirement in 1908. His wife, an accomplished scholar in both ancient and modern Greek, had passed away earlier in the same year. The last six years of his life Bywater spent in London, where he passed away in December, 1914.

In 1864 Bywater was introduced to Mark Pattison, whose influence upon him was so great and lasting that Dr. Jackson rightly dwells at length upon Pattison's personality and the Oxford of his time. It was Pattison who taught Bywater that the ideal to strive for was that of a university which aimed at furthering learning and research as well as imparting education. It was Pattison again who encouraged Bywater to cultivate the friendship of foreign scholars and stimulated in him the collector's love of rare and valuable books. Dr. Jackson tells a delightful story of how one morning Bywater received a Parisian bookseller's catalogue, advertising a copy of the *editio princeps* of Homer; how he mentioned it to Mrs. Bywater at the breakfast table, and how the same evening found him in Paris; how twenty-four hours later he was in Oxford again with the precious volume in his traveling-bag. But he was not only a famous collector, with a library of great value; he was well known as a generous giver. In 1904, when the University of Turin had suffered a loss of books by fire, he presented that university with fifty

volumes valued at 2,795 lire; and many similar acts of generosity are recorded of him.

Bywater was on terms of intimacy with a large number of foreign scholars, and an acquaintance with Jacob Bernays, to whom Mark Pattison introduced him, ripened into a very warm friendship. The publication of his Heraclitus in 1877 brought him instant recognition in Germany, and in 1882 he was invited by the Berlin Academy of Sciences to edit the works of Priscianus Lydus for the *Supplementum Aristotelicum*. A letter from Diels to Cook Wilson says of the Heraclitus: "Bywater's book has come to be accounted not only as the only reliable collection of the remains of that philosopher, but also as the model of an edition of *Fragments*." In the course of the same letter he observes: "If the lustre of Bywater's merits is not so conspicuous in wider circles, that is because it is his way only to submit to the world that which he has tested by long and thoroughgoing investigation. Thus above all things it is the certainty of his method which inspires confidence."

The two works above mentioned and the editions of Aristotle's *Ethics* and *Poetics* (the latter with a commentary and translation), together with certain articles in the *Journal of Philology*, which he helped to found and edit, and elsewhere, constitute practically his entire literary production. But of Bywater, as of many other great scholars, it may be truly said that his work has borne and still will bear fruit in the learning and research of those who came into contact with him. His life at Oxford was full and varied. For over twenty years he guided the studies of the Oxford Aristotelian Society; for a long period he was one of the joint editors of the *Journal of Philology*; for thirty-five years he was a delegate of the University Press, and "he took an interest in every piece of sound learning that was offered for publication."

Dr. Jackson's biography is more than a mere life of Bywater; it is a picture of Oxford life and thought during fifty years by one who possesses eminent qualifications for portraying it. The volume closes with an appreciation from Professor Gildersleeve, published in the *American Journal of Philology*, which is too graceful a tribute to omit:

A fine morning, fine in every sense of the word, was the morning I spent with Ingram Bywater in his rooms at Exeter, part of the time pacing up and down the "hortus conclusus" of the college, and talking of Dion Chrysostomus, who was engaging my attention at the time. I recall his illuminating comment on an author whom he knew far better than I did, and how sharp was his dissidence from those English Grecians who never go further down than Aristotle and heap scorn on the Graeculi. It was no surprise to me to find in the catalogue of his books a number of editions of Dion. No wonder that I remember gratefully his various courtesies to me on my occasional visits to England. I read and re-read with deepest interest the tributes paid to him in the last number of the *Journal of Philology*, of which he was the editor. They reveal in a measure the wide interests

of the scholar. They give some idea of his vast and accurate learning. They afford some glimpses of the man Bywater which will waken precious memories in the minds of those who were privileged to know him. Bywater was so much more than the prince of Aristotelians that he was."

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

W. D. WOODHEAD

Flosculi Rossallenses. Cambridge: University Press, 7/6.

This is a volume of Greek and Latin prose and verse translations by the scholars of Rossall, one of the public schools in the north of England. In many of these public schools a book is kept into which the boys of the senior form are privileged to copy versions of exceptional merit, the selection being made by the masters who examine the pupils' compositions. It is of such versions that this volume is largely composed, but several translations written in later years at Oxford or Cambridge by alumni of the school are also included. The volume is therefore made up of work done under various conditions—versions written at school during school hours by students who could consult a dictionary or the indispensable *Gradus ad Parnassum*; versions written during school examinations without the aid of books; versions contributed by alumni at the universities. The selections range in date from 1857 to 1914; and the names of four contributors are marked with the black cross which is becoming too familiar a sight on all university and public-school lists that arrive from England.

The best work in the book is by H. Stuart Jones, F. Fletcher (the present headmaster of Charterhouse), and W. W. Walker, fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, the three largest contributors. The volume as a whole, though it naturally falls below the level of such mature work as *Cambridge Compositions*, is very good. Most of the versions will stand the test of a reading without reference to the English; and there is remarkably little "padding" or use of familiar "tags." The following points, however, call for criticism: page 5 (A.H.D.): *gubernator oculis captis* should surely read *gubernator oculis captus*. Page 17 (R.G.L.B.): lines 10–11 are unintelligible even with the English. Page 21: line 2 the ablative can only be understood as an ablative of quality by reference to the English; any reader would take it for instrumental. Page 23 (W.W.W.): *perplura* does not seem to exist. Page 30: the English poem is curiously ascribed to *Winifreda*, to whom it is addressed. Page 45: the first Greek version is disfigured by the ugly meter of lines 2 and 5; no less than 5 of the 11 iambic trimeter lines are divisible into three equal parts. Page 147: To render "His cheek had the colour of oak" by *Robustae quercus laeta colore salus* seems dubious Latin. Page 159 (H.R.W.): "Easy and of much mildness" needs the word *εύκολος* rather than *εύχερης*. Page 205: *Inde igitur fit ut mores eorum qui . . . insignes sint . . . paene semper posteritas singularem quandam indulgentiam praestet*; this idiom seems to need *singularis quaedam indulgentia*.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

W. D. WOODHEAD